Washington State Institute for Public Policy

Juvenile Justice Benefit-Cost Results

The WSIPP benefit-cost analysis examines, on an apples-to-apples basis, the monetary value of programs or policies to determine whether the benefits from the program exceed its costs. WSIPP's research approach to identifying evidence-based programs and policies has three main steps. First, we determine "what works" (and what does not work) to improve outcomes using a statistical technique called meta-analysis. Second, we calculate whether the benefits of a program exceed its costs. Third, we estimate the risk of investing in a program by testing the sensitivity of our results. For more detail on our methods, see our technical manual.

Current estimates replace old estimates. Numbers will change over time as a result of model inputs and monetization methods.

Functional Family Therapy (youth in state institutions)

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: Functional Family Therapy (FFT) is a structured family-based intervention that uses a multi-step approach to enhance protective factors and reduce risk factors in the family. Functional Family Therapy is a Blueprint program identified by the University of Colorado's Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence. In our analysis, we only include effect sizes from programs that were delivered competently and with fidelity to the program model.

Benefit-Cost Summary

Program benefits	
Participants	$5,124
Taxpayers	$12,982
Other	$39,510
Other indirect	$3,758
Total	$61,374
Costs	($3,332)
Benefits minus cost	$58,043

Summary statistics	
Benefit to cost ratio	$18.45
Benefits minus costs	$58,043
Probability of a positive net present value	99 %

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our technical manual.

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

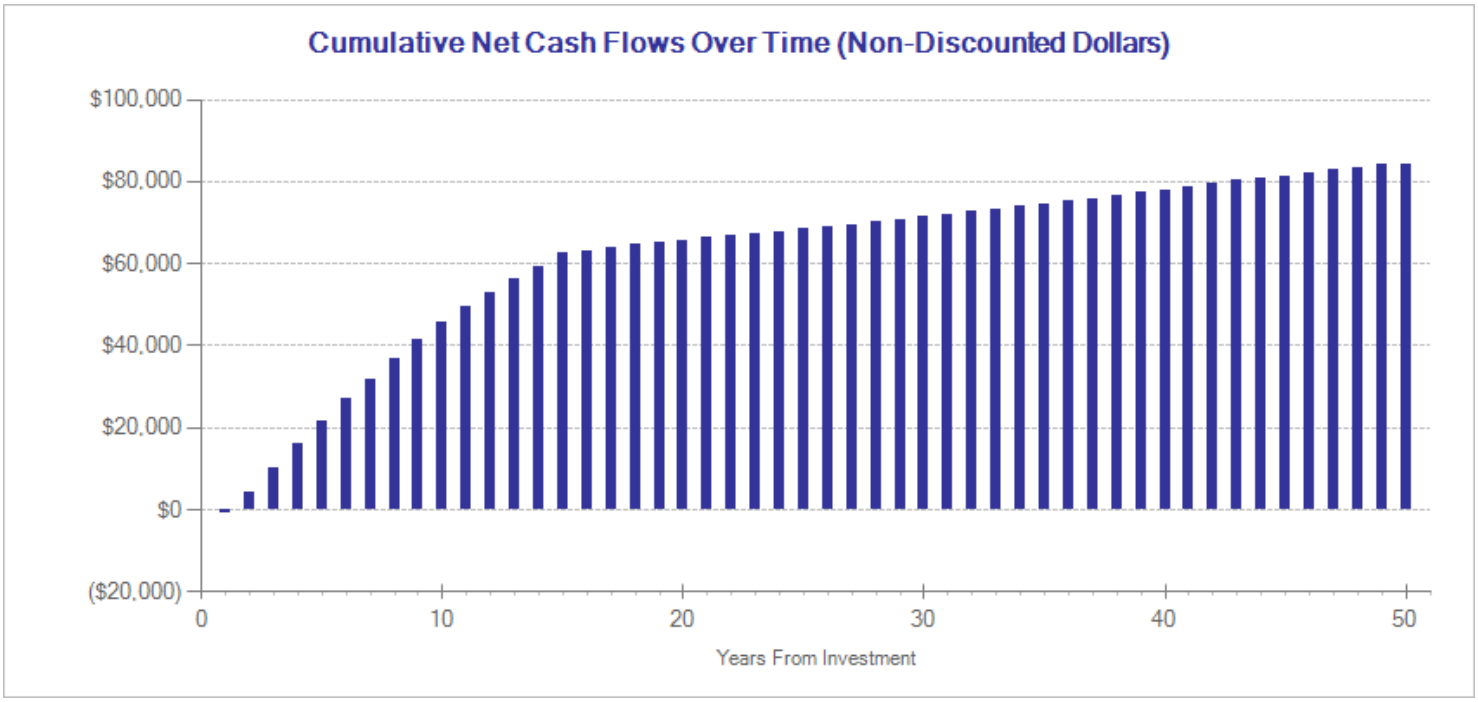
Source of benefits	Benefits to Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	$0	$10,108	$37,420	$5,103	$52,631
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	$5,208	$2,222	$2,578	$0	$10,008
Health care (educational attainment)	($84)	$653	($489)	$328	$407
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($1,673)	($1,673)
Totals	$5,124	$12,982	$39,510	$3,758	$61,374

Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars	Summary statistics	
Program costs	$3,134	1	2008	Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	($3,332)
Comparison costs	$0	1	2008	Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

Barnoski, R. (2009). *Providing evidence-based programs with fidelity in Washington State juvenile courts: Cost analysis* (Document No. 09-12-1201). Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our technical manual.



Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	Primary	8	-0.585	0.146	0.000	-0.323	0.146	17	-0.323	0.146	27

Aggression Replacement Training (youth in state institutions)

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: Aggression Replacement Training® (ART®) is a cognitive behavioral intervention program that specifically targets chronically aggressive children and adolescents. ART aims to help adolescents improve social skill competence and moral reasoning, better manage anger, and reduce aggressive behavior. In our analysis, we only include effect sizes from programs that were delivered competently and with fidelity to the program model.

Benefit-Cost Summary

Program benefits	
Participants	$4,613
Taxpayers	$11,940
Other	$36,614
Other indirect	$4,196
Total	$57,364
Costs	($1,543)
Benefits minus cost	$55,821

Summary statistics	
Benefit to cost ratio	$37.26
Benefits minus costs	$55,821
Probability of a positive net present value	90 %

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our technical manual.

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

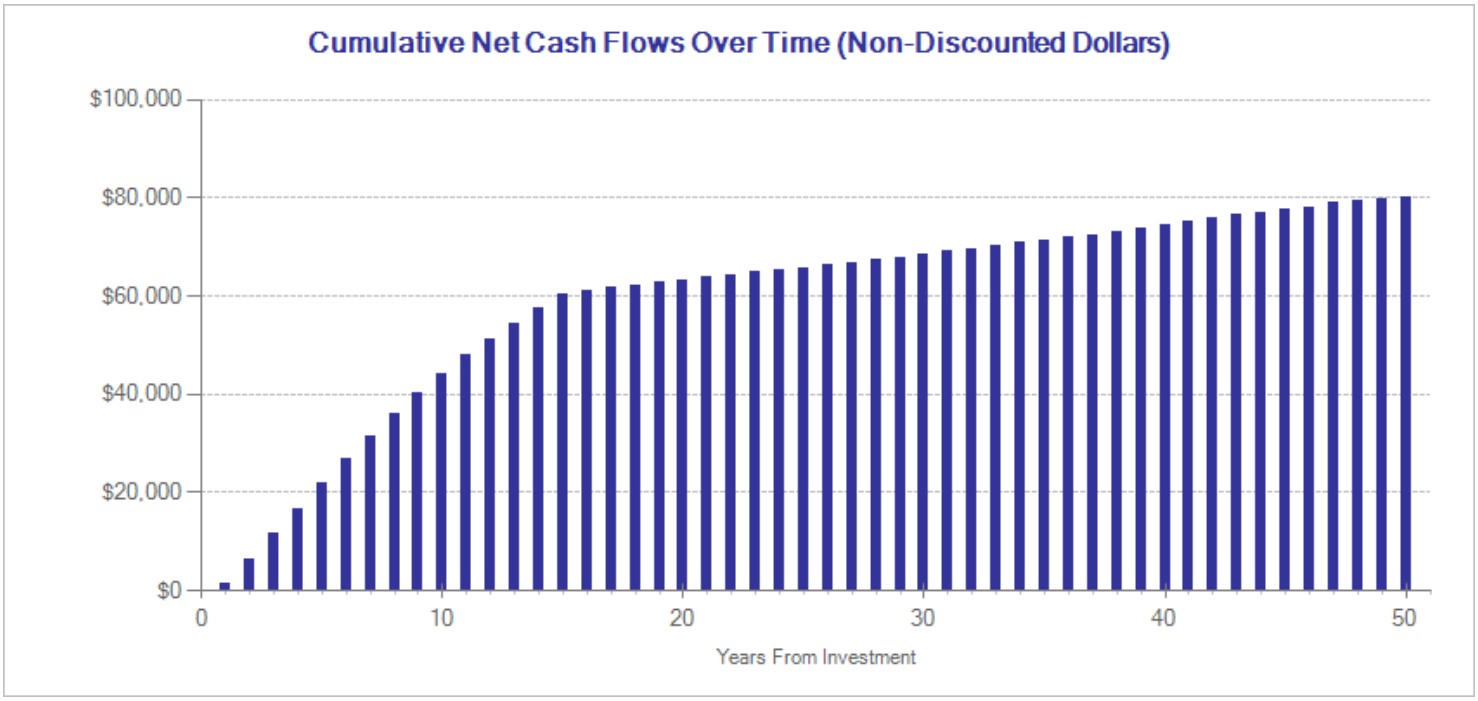
Source of benefits	Benefits to: Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	$0	$9,244	$34,211	$0	$43,455
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	$4,711	$2,010	$2,487	$0	$9,208
Health care (educational attainment)	($78)	$599	($453)	$0	$68
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	($21)	$88	$370	$4,196	$4,633
Totals	$4,613	$11,940	$36,614	$4,196	$57,364

Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars	Summary statistics	
Program costs	$1,449	1	2008	Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	($1,543)
Comparison costs	$0	1	2008	Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

Barnoski, R. (2009). *Providing evidence-based programs with fidelity in Washington State juvenile courts: Cost analysis* (Document No. 09-12-1201). Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our technical manual.



Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	Primary	4	-0.513	0.272	0.059	-0.297	0.272	17	-0.297	0.272	27

Functional Family Therapy (youth on probation)

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: Functional Family Therapy (FFT) is a structured family-based intervention that uses a multi-step approach to enhance protective factors and reduce risk factors in the family. Functional Family Therapy is a Blueprint program identified by the University of Colorado's Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence. In our analysis, we only include effect sizes from programs that were delivered competently and with fidelity to the program model.

Benefit-Cost Summary

Program benefits	
Participants	$5,266
Taxpayers	$9,802
Other	$21,414
Other indirect	$2,044
Total	$38,527
Costs	($3,356)
Benefits minus cost	$35,171

Summary statistics	
Benefit to cost ratio	$11.50
Benefits minus costs	$35,171
Probability of a positive net present value	99 %

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our technical manual.

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

Source of benefits	Benefits to: Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	$0	$7,849	$22,426	$3,924	$34,199
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	$9,837	$4,196	$5,192	$0	$19,225
Health care (educational attainment)	($161)	$1,251	($935)	$625	$779
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	($4,410)	($3,493)	($5,269)	($2,505)	($15,677)
Totals	$5,266	$9,802	$21,414	$2,044	$38,527

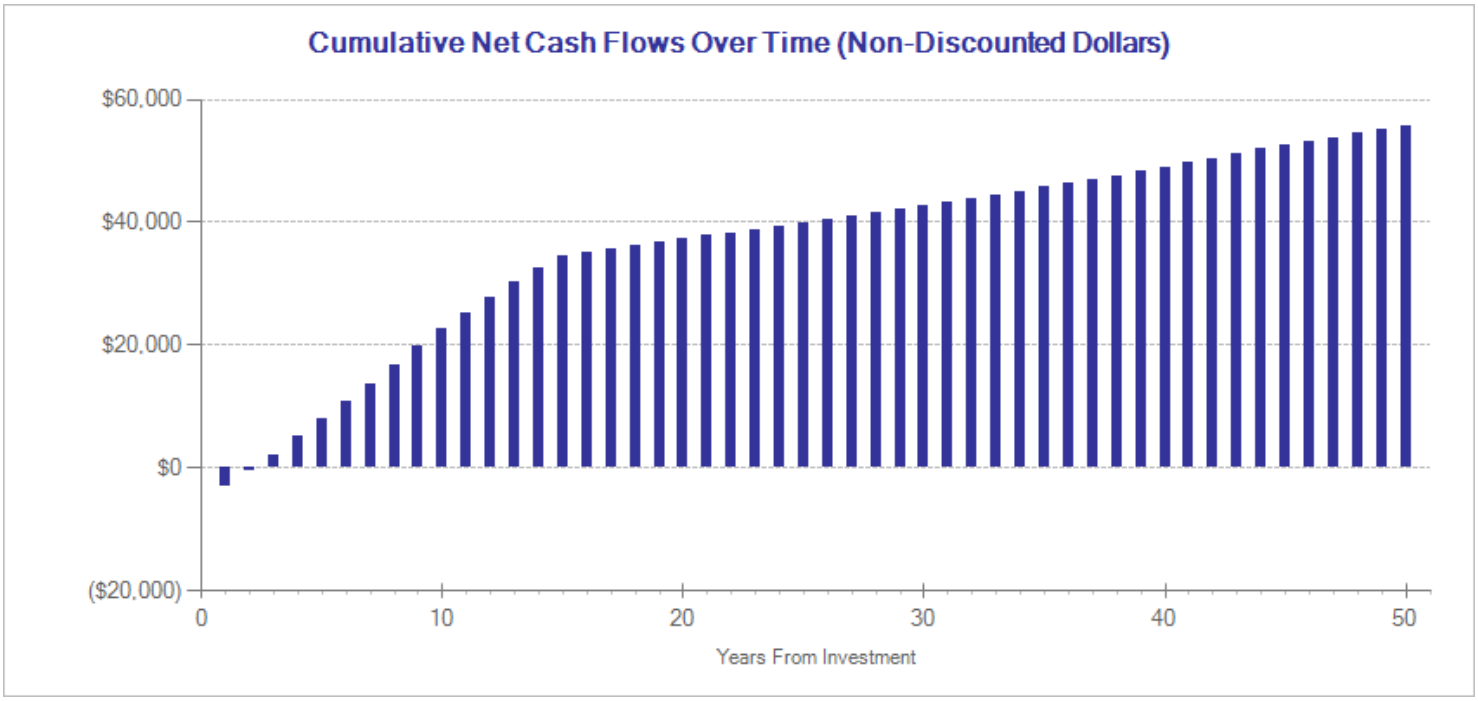
Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars
Program costs	$3,134	1	2008
Comparison costs	$0	1	2008

Summary statistics	
Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	($3,356)
Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

Barnoski, R. (2009). *Providing evidence-based programs with fidelity in Washington State juvenile courts: Cost analysis* (Document No. 09-12-1201). Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our technical manual.



Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	Primary	8	-0.585	0.146	0.000	-0.323	0.146	16	-0.323	0.146	26

Aggression Replacement Training (youth on probation)

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: Aggression Replacement Training® (ART®) is a cognitive behavioral intervention program that specifically targets chronically aggressive children and adolescents. ART aims to help adolescents improve social skill competence and moral reasoning, better manage anger, and reduce aggressive behavior. In our analysis, we only include effect sizes from programs that were delivered competently and with fidelity to the program model.

Benefit-Cost Summary

Program benefits	
Participants	$4,469
Taxpayers	$8,727
Other	$19,497
Other indirect	$2,636
Total	$35,329
Costs	($1,540)
Benefits minus cost	$33,788

Summary statistics	
Benefit to cost ratio	$23.01
Benefits minus costs	$33,788
Probability of a positive net present value	86 %

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our technical manual.

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

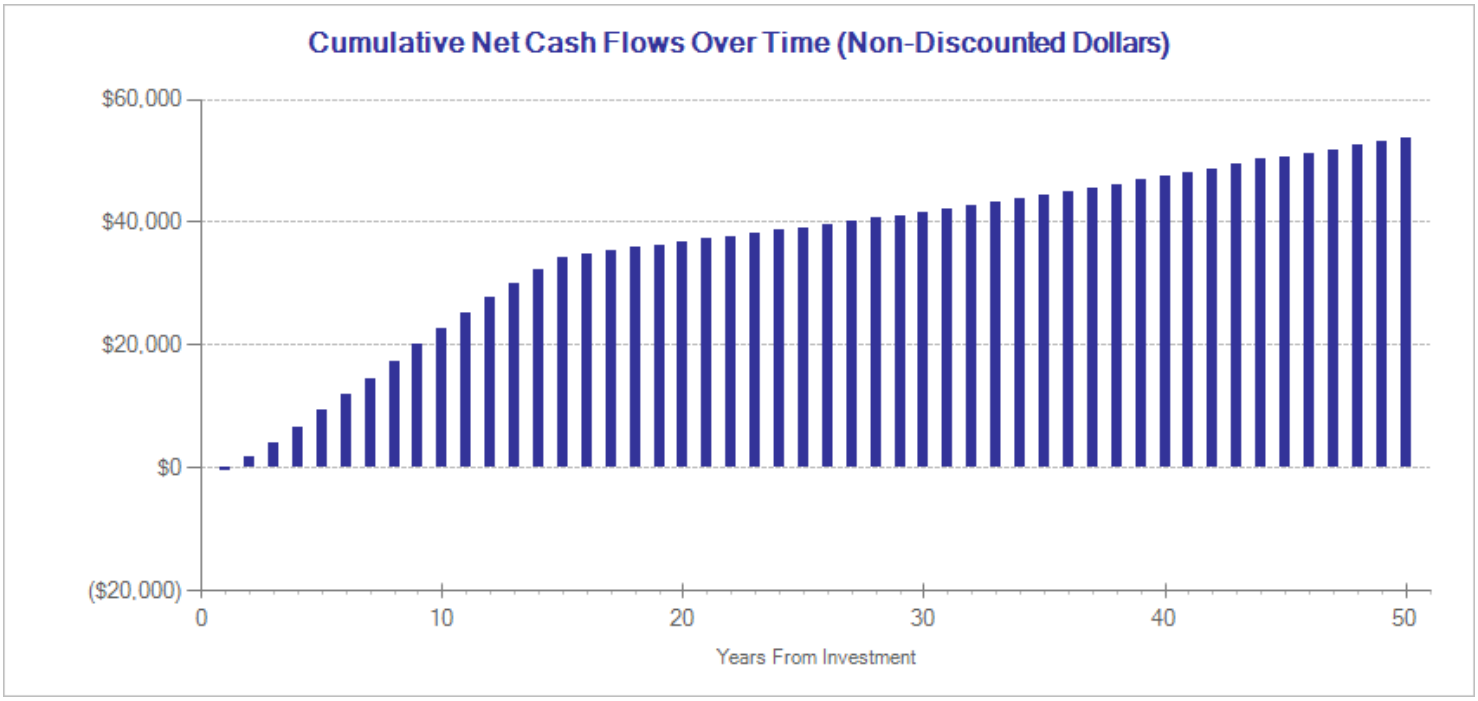
Source of benefits	Benefits to: Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	$0	$6,201	$17,593	$3,101	$26,895
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	$4,531	$1,933	$2,392	$0	$8,856
Health care (educational attainment)	($74)	$574	($435)	$287	$352
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$13	$18	($53)	($752)	($774)
Totals	$4,469	$8,727	$19,497	$2,636	$35,329

Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars	Summary statistics	
Program costs	$1,449	1	2008	Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	($1,540)
Comparison costs	$0	1	2008	Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

Barnoski, R. (2009). *Providing evidence-based programs with fidelity in Washington State juvenile courts: Cost analysis* (Document No. 09-12-1201). Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our technical manual.



Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	Primary	4	-0.513	0.272	0.059	-0.297	0.272	16	-0.297	0.544	26

Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care (MTFC) is an intensive therapeutic foster care alternative to institutional placement for adolescents who have problems with chronic antisocial behavior, emotional disturbance, and delinquency. MTFC activities include skills training and therapy for youth as well as behavioral parent training and support for foster parents and biological parents. In our analysis, we only include effect sizes from programs that were delivered competently and with fidelity to the program model.

Benefit-Cost Summary

Program benefits	
Participants	$3,516
Taxpayers	$8,875
Other	$27,058
Other indirect	($355)
Total	$39,094
Costs	($8,059)
Benefits minus cost	$31,035

Summary statistics	
Benefit to cost ratio	$4.86
Benefits minus costs	$31,035
Probability of a positive net present value	80 %

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our technical manual.

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

Source of benefits	Benefits to: Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	$0	$6,917	$25,620	$3,425	$35,962
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	$3,572	$1,523	$1,764	$0	$6,859
Health care (educational attainment)	($56)	$435	($327)	$217	$269
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($3,996)	($3,996)
Totals	$3,516	$8,875	$27,058	($355)	$39,094

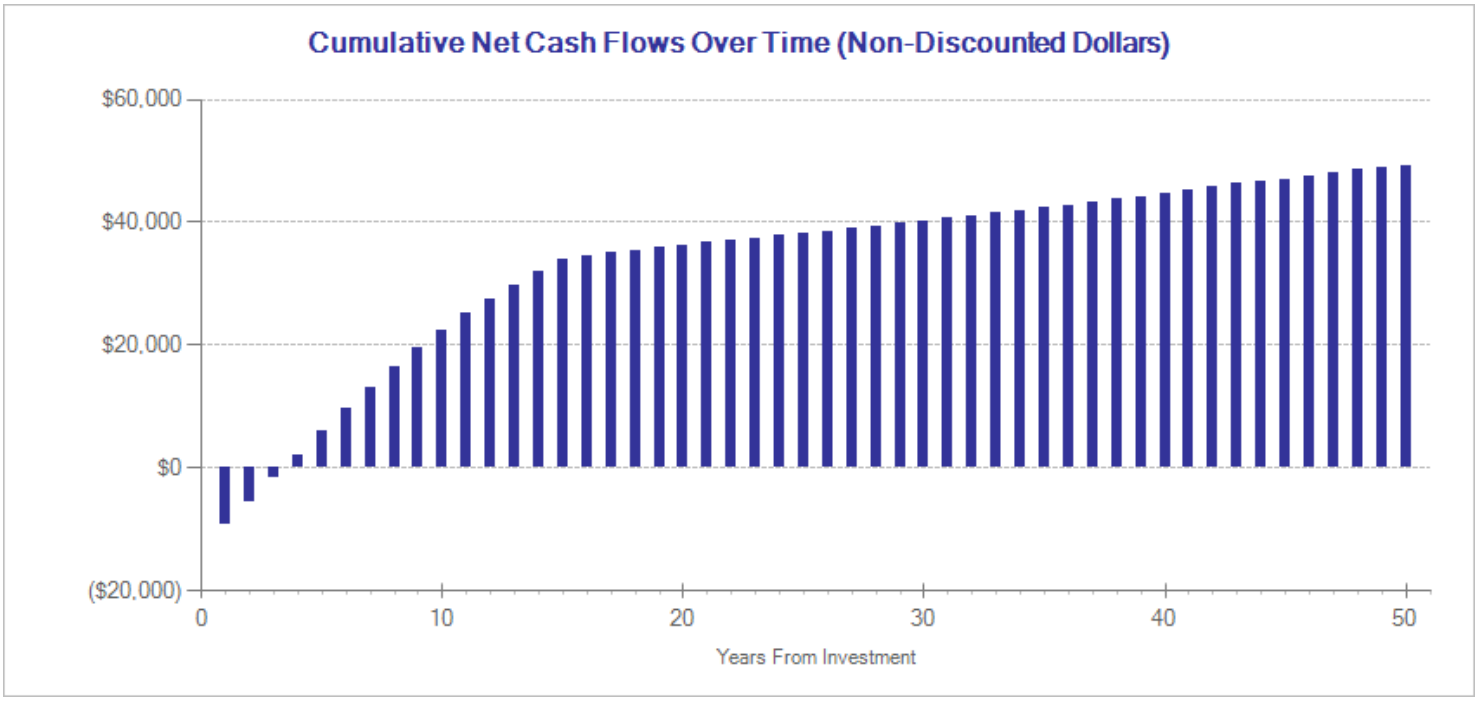
Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars
Program costs	$31,883	1	2007
Comparison costs	$24,536	1	2007

Summary statistics	
Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	($8,059)
Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

Estimate provided by the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration is based on an average length in the program during 2010 and includes oversight, coordination, and administration of the program. Aftercare programming for MTFC is discretionary and the additional associated cost calculation formulas are currently in development. The MTFC cost estimate is compared with alternative cost for youth in group homes.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our technical manual.



Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	Primary	3	-0.610	0.221	0.006	-0.220	0.221	17	-0.220	0.221	27
Teen pregnancy (under age 18)	Primary	1	-0.469	0.028	0.000	-0.352	0.028	17	-0.352	0.028	19

Family Integrated Transitions (youth on probation)

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: Family Integrated Transitions (FIT) is designed for juvenile offenders with the co-occurring disorders of mental illness and chemical dependency who are entering the community after being detained. Youth receive intensive family and community-based treatment targeted at the multiple determinants of serious antisocial behavior. The program strives to promote behavioral change in the youth's home environment, emphasizing the systemic strengths of family, peers, school, and neighborhoods to facilitate the change.

Benefit-Cost Summary

Program benefits	
Participants	$3,744
Taxpayers	$10,221
Other	$26,028
Other indirect	($1,437)
Total	$38,556
Costs	($11,469)
Benefits minus cost	$27,087

Summary statistics	
Benefit to cost ratio	$3.37
Benefits minus costs	$27,087
Probability of a positive net present value	86 %

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our technical manual.

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

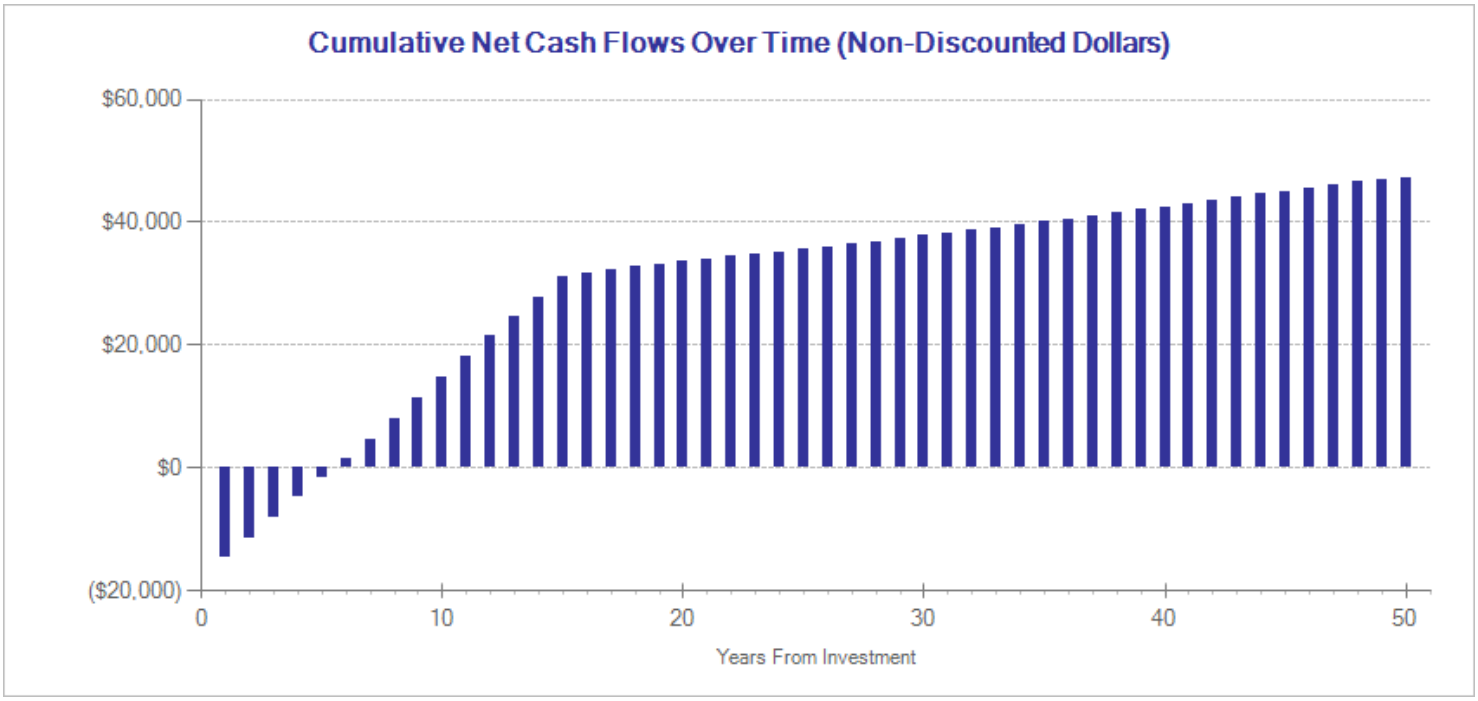
Source of benefits	Benefits to Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	$0	$8,115	$24,512	$4,007	$36,634
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	$3,806	$1,624	$1,877	$0	$7,307
Health care (educational attainment)	($62)	$483	($362)	$239	$298
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($5,684)	($5,684)
Totals	$3,744	$10,221	$26,028	($1,437)	$38,556

Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars	Summary statistics	
Program costs	$10,795	1	2008	Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	($11,469)
Comparison costs	$0	1	2008	Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

Barnoski, R. (2009). *Providing evidence-based programs with fidelity in Washington State juvenile courts: Cost analysis* (Document No. 09-12-1201). Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our technical manual.



Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	Primary	1	-0.229	0.152	0.000	-0.229	0.152	16	-0.229	0.152	26

Multisystemic Therapy

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: Multisystemic Therapy (MST) is an intensive in-home program, which promotes the parent's ability to monitor and discipline their children and replace deviant peer relationships with pro-social friendships. In the juvenile justice setting, MST is designed for violent and chronic offenders. In our analysis, we only include effect sizes from programs that were delivered competently and with fidelity to the program model.

Benefit-Cost Summary

Program benefits	
Participants	$3,155
Taxpayers	$7,700
Other	$23,802
Other indirect	($591)
Total	$34,067
Costs	($7,522)
Benefits minus cost	$26,545

Summary statistics	
Benefit to cost ratio	$4.54
Benefits minus costs	$26,545
Probability of a positive net present value	93 %

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our technical manual.

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

Source of benefits	Benefits to Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	$0	$5,924	$22,509	$2,962	$31,396
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	$3,115	$1,328	$1,644	$0	$6,087
Health care (educational attainment)	($51)	$395	($299)	$197	$242
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$92	$52	($52)	($3,750)	($3,658)
Totals	$3,155	$7,700	$23,802	($591)	$34,067

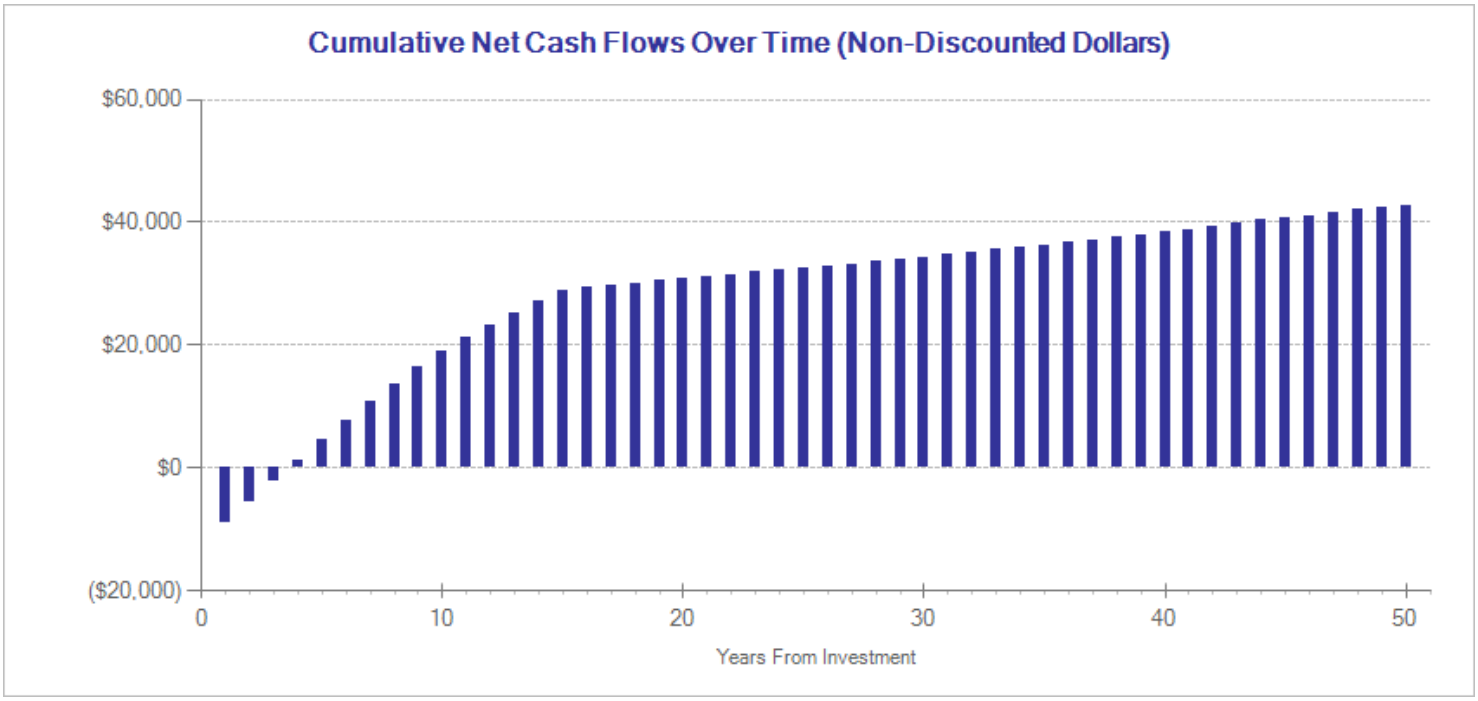
Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars
Program costs	$7,076	1	2008
Comparison costs	$0	1	2008

Summary statistics	
Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	($7,522)
Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

Barnoski, R. (2009). *Providing evidence-based programs with fidelity in Washington State juvenile courts: Cost analysis* (Document No. 09-12-1201). Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our technical manual.



Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	Primary	11	-0.425	0.110	0.000	-0.198	0.110	16	-0.198	0.110	26

Multidimensional Family Therapy (MDFT) for substance abusers

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated December 2012.

Program Description: Multidimensional Family Therapy (MDFT) is an integrative, family-based, multiple systems treatment for youth with drug abuse and related behavior problems. The therapy consists of four domains: 1) Engage adolescent in treatment, 2) Increase parental involvement with youth and improve limit-setting, 3) Decrease family-interaction conflict, and 4) Collaborate with extra-familial social systems. Youth are generally aged 11 to 15 and have been clinically referred to outpatient treatment. For this meta-analysis, only one study measured the effects of MDFT on delinquency and four measured the effects on subsequent substance use. All five studies included youth who were referred from the juvenile justice system as well as other avenues.

Benefit-Cost Summary

Program benefits	
Participants	$2,958
Taxpayers	$5,725
Other	$13,124
Other indirect	($682)
Total	$21,125
Costs	($5,835)
Benefits minus cost	$15,289

Summary statistics	
Benefit to cost ratio	$3.63
Benefits minus costs	$15,289
Probability of a positive net present value	74 %

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our technical manual.

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

Source of benefits	Benefits to: Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	$0	$4,063	$11,921	$2,046	$18,030
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	$3,007	$1,283	$1,486	$0	$5,776
Health care (educational attainment)	($49)	$379	($284)	$189	$235
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($2,916)	($2,916)
Totals	$2,958	$5,725	$13,124	($682)	$21,125

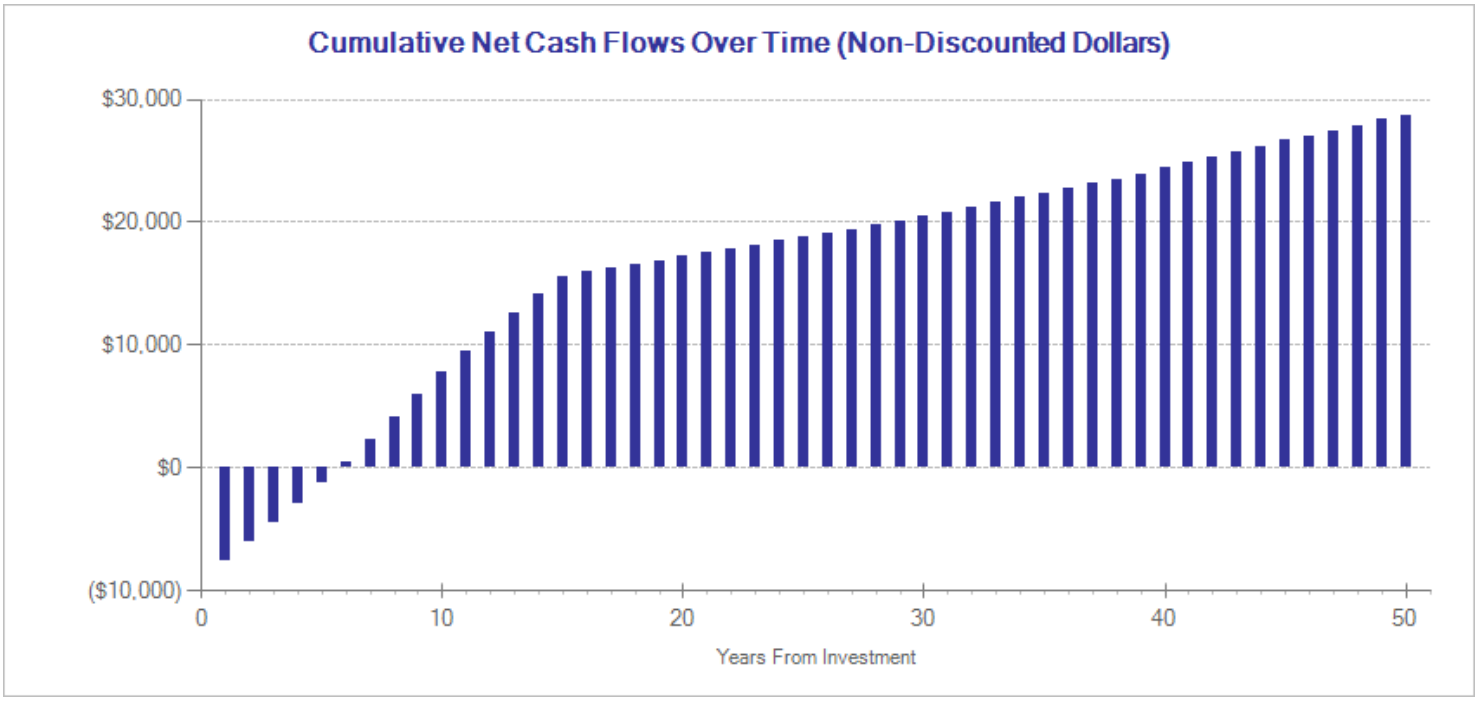
Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars
Program costs	$4,608	1	2001
Comparison costs	$0	1	2001

Summary statistics	
Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	($5,835)
Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

Zavala, S. K., French, M. T., Henderson, C. E., Alberga, L., Rowe, C., & Liddle, H. A. (2005). Guidelines and challenges for estimating the economic costs and benefits of adolescent substance abuse treatments. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 29*(3), 191-205.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our technical manual.



Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	Primary	1	-0.603	0.277	0.030	-0.217	0.277	16	-0.217	0.277	26

Family Integrated Transitions (youth in state institutions)

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: Family Integrated Transitions (FIT) is designed for juvenile offenders with the co-occurring disorders of mental illness and chemical dependency who are entering the community after being detained. Youth receive intensive family and community-based treatment targeted at the multiple determinants of serious antisocial behavior. The program strives to promote behavioral change in the youth's home environment, emphasizing the systemic strengths of family, peers, school, and neighborhoods to facilitate the change. FIT incorporates many of the therapeutic principles of Multisystemic Therapy.

Benefit-Cost Summary

Program benefits	
Participants	$2,563
Taxpayers	$6,503
Other	$20,433
Other indirect	($3,079)
Total	$26,420
Costs	($11,483)
Benefits minus cost	$14,937

Summary statistics	
Benefit to cost ratio	$2.30
Benefits minus costs	$14,937
Probability of a positive net present value	75 %

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our technical manual.

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

Source of benefits	Benefits to Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	$0	$5,070	$19,384	$2,559	$27,013
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	$2,605	$1,111	$1,290	$0	$5,005
Health care (educational attainment)	($41)	$322	($241)	$162	$201
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($5,799)	($5,799)
Totals	$2,563	$6,503	$20,433	($3,079)	$26,420

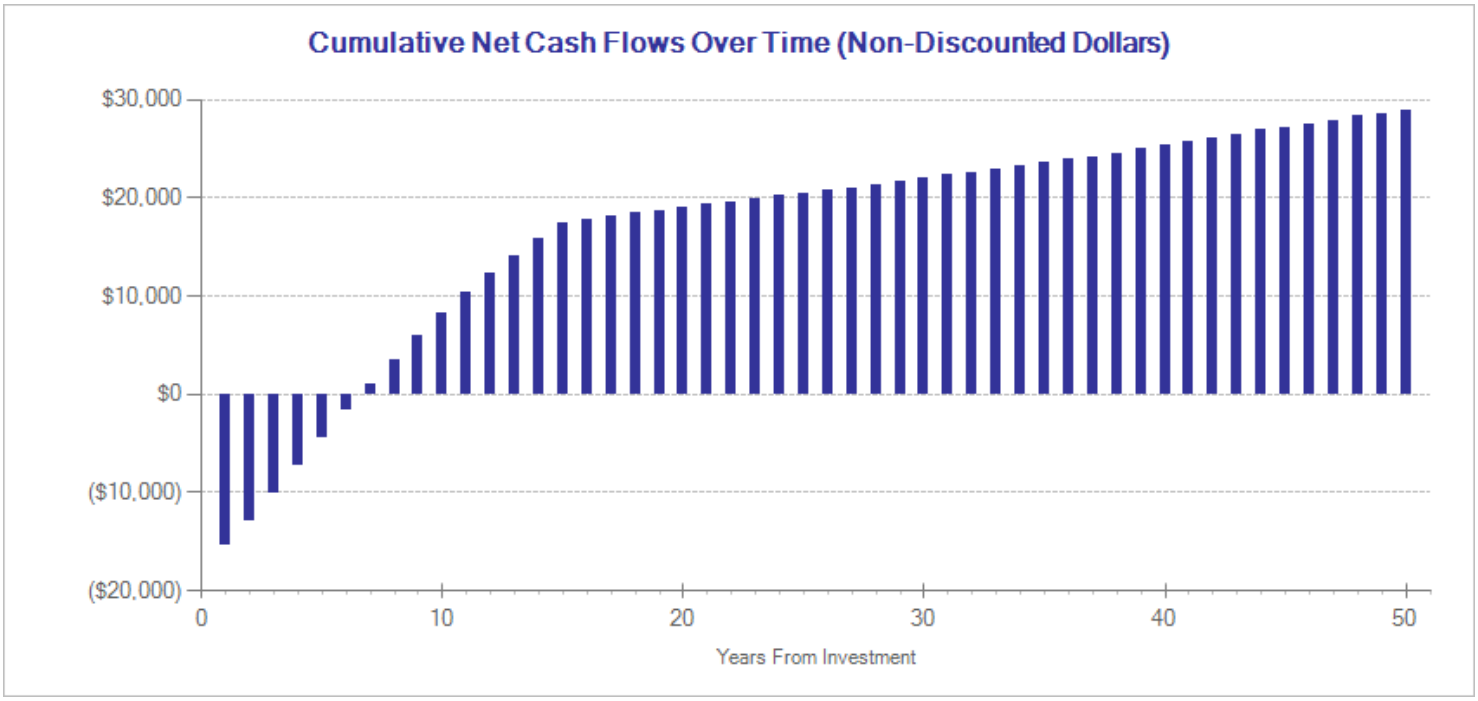
Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars
Program costs	$10,795	1	2008
Comparison costs	$0	0	2008

Summary statistics	
Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	($11,483)
Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

Barnoski, R. (2009). *Providing evidence-based programs with fidelity in Washington State juvenile courts: Cost analysis* (Document No. 09-12-1201). Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our technical manual.



Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	Primary	1	-0.207	0.152	0.174	-0.207	0.152	17	-0.207	0.152	27

Multisystemic Therapy for substance abusing juvenile offenders

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated September 2013.

Program Description: Multisystemic Therapy -Substance Abuse (MST-SA) is a form of MST that is targeted toward youth who are abusing drugs and alcohol. MST-SA teams develop a specific written plan for the offender enforced by the juvenile's caregiver. Random drug testing is an important aspect of the program as well as rewarding positive behavior.

Benefit-Cost Summary

Program benefits	
Participants	$1,320
Taxpayers	$4,286
Other	$11,128
Other indirect	$5,502
Total	$22,235
Costs	($7,528)
Benefits minus cost	$14,708

Summary statistics	
Benefit to cost ratio	$2.96
Benefits minus costs	$14,708
Probability of a positive net present value	71 %

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our technical manual.

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

Source of benefits	Benefits to: Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	$0	$3,486	$10,795	$1,762	$16,043
Labor market earnings (illicit drug abuse/dependence)	$1,085	$463	$0	$7,329	$8,877
Health care (illicit drug abuse/dependence)	$234	$337	$332	$169	$1,073
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($3,758)	($3,758)
Totals	$1,320	$4,286	$11,128	$5,502	$22,235

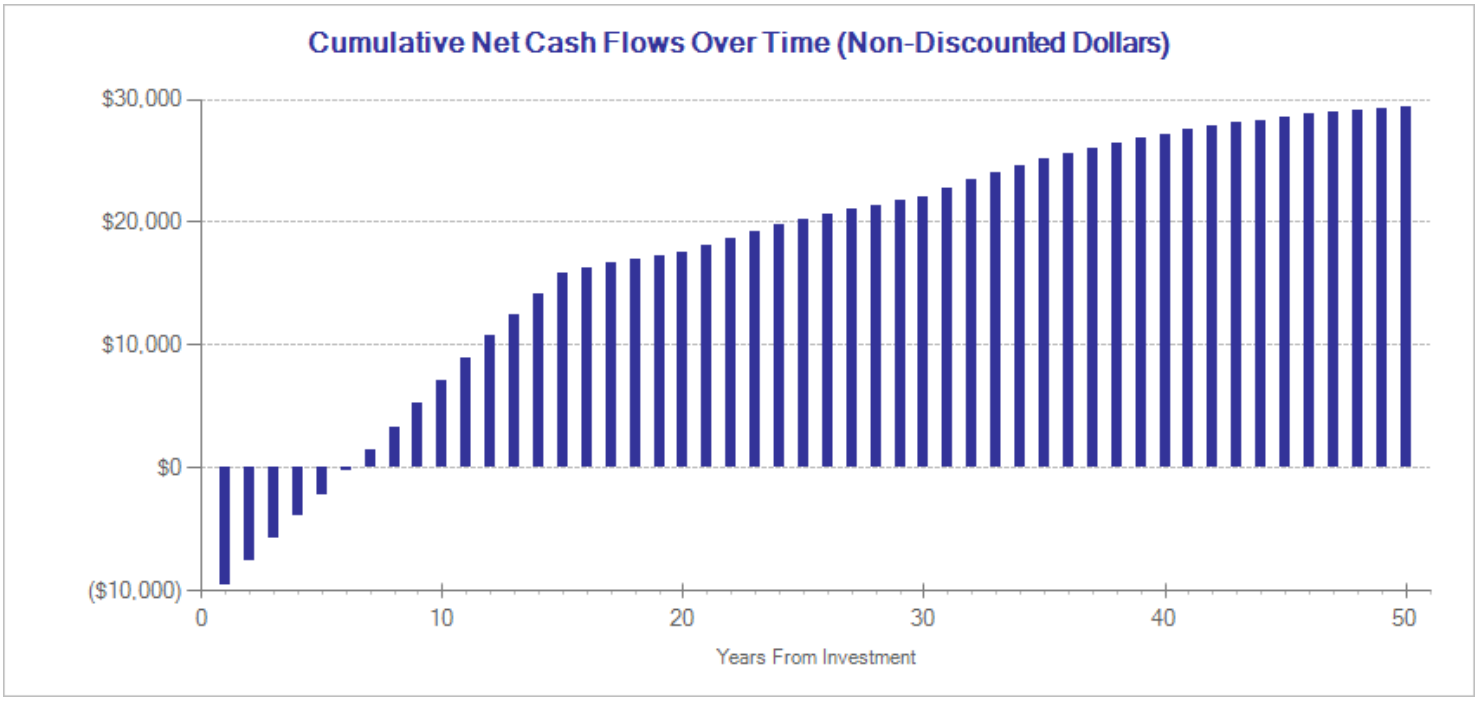
Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars
Program costs	$7,076	1	2008
Comparison costs	$0	1	2008

Summary statistics	
Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	($7,528)
Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

Barnoski, R. (2009). *Providing evidence-based programs with fidelity in Washington State juvenile courts: Cost analysis* (Document No. 09-12-1201). Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our technical manual.



Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	Primary	2	-0.361	0.170	0.034	-0.112	0.170	16	-0.112	0.170	26
Illicit drug abuse or dependence	Primary	2	-0.434	0.151	0.004	-0.156	0.151	16	-0.156	0.151	26

Drug court

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: While each drug court is unique, they all share the primary goals of reducing criminal recidivism and substance abuse among participants. Drug courts use comprehensive supervision, drug testing, treatment services, and immediate sanctions and incentives in an attempt to modify the criminal behavior of certain drug-involved defendants. These meta-analytic results were last updated in 2006.

Benefit-Cost Summary

Program benefits	
Participants	$1,796
Taxpayers	$3,810
Other	$9,146
Other indirect	($60)
Total	$14,692
Costs	($3,154)
Benefits minus cost	$11,539

Summary statistics	
Benefit to cost ratio	$4.67
Benefits minus costs	$11,539
Probability of a positive net present value	93 %

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our technical manual.

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

Source of benefits	Benefits to: Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	$0	$2,799	$8,416	$1,402	$12,617
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	$1,826	$779	$904	$0	$3,509
Health care (educational attainment)	($30)	$232	($174)	$116	$144
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($1,577)	($1,577)
Totals	$1,796	$3,810	$9,146	($60)	$14,692

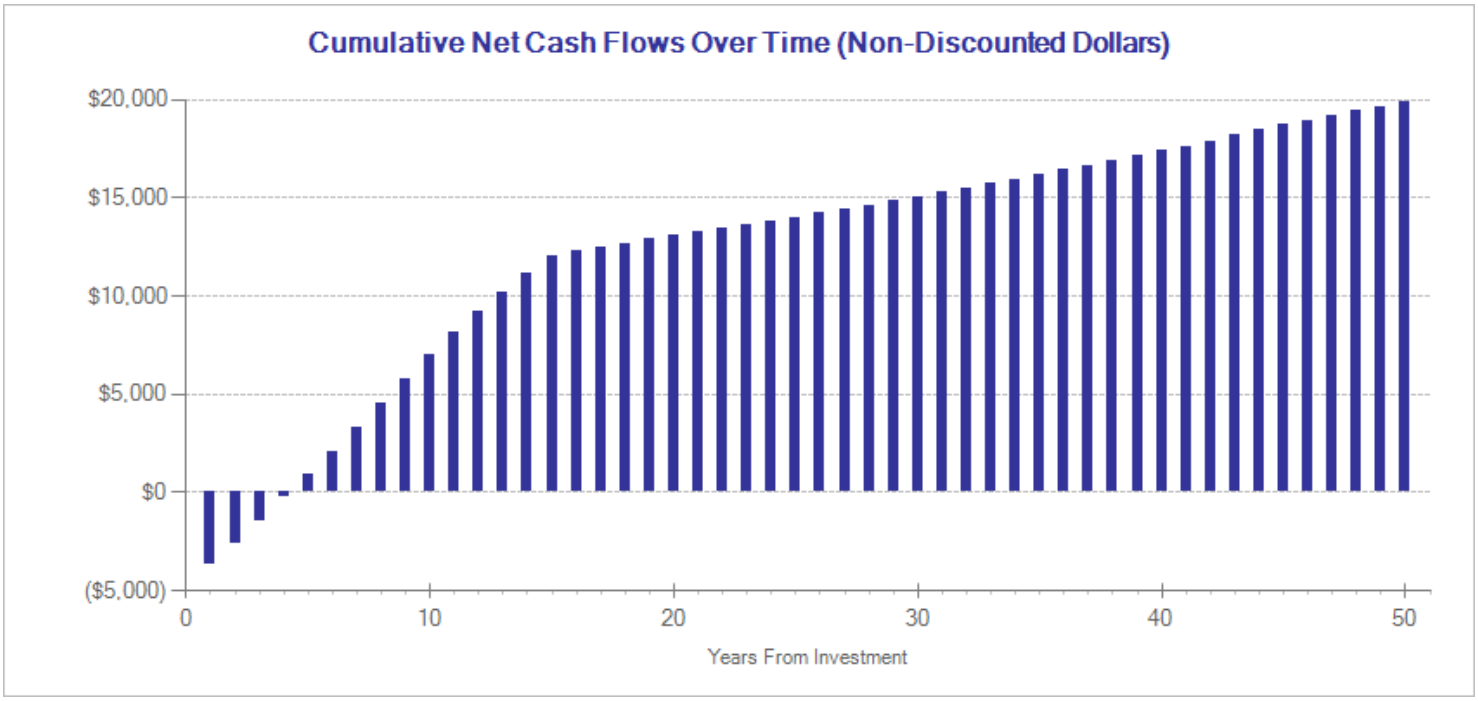
Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars
Program costs	$2,645	1	2004
Comparison costs	$0	1	2004

Summary statistics	
Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	($3,154)
Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

Anspach, D. F., Ferguson, A. S., & Phillips, L. L. (2003). *Evaluation of Maine's statewide juvenile drug treatment court program.* Augusta, ME: University of Southern Maine.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our technical manual.



Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	Primary	15	-0.117	0.068	0.118	-0.117	0.068	16	-0.117	0.068	26

Functional Family Parole (with quality assurance)

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated January 2013.

Program Description: Functional Family Parole (FFP) is a case management model for youth who are supervised in the community. FFP is based on Functional Family Therapy (FFT), a structured family-based intervention that uses a multi-step approach to enhance protective factors and reduce risk factors in the family. FFT is a Blueprint program identified by the University of Colorado's Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence. In our analysis, we only include effect sizes from programs that were delivered competently and with fidelity to the program model.

Benefit-Cost Summary

Program benefits	
Participants	$1,404
Taxpayers	$3,481
Other	$10,489
Other indirect	($780)
Total	$14,593
Costs	($4,425)
Benefits minus cost	$10,168

Summary statistics	
Benefit to cost ratio	$3.30
Benefits minus costs	$10,168
Probability of a positive net present value	77 %

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our technical manual.

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

Source of benefits	Benefits to Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	$0	$2,693	$9,916	$1,355	$13,965
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	$1,427	$608	$707	$0	$2,742
Health care (educational attainment)	($23)	$180	($134)	$90	$113
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($2,226)	($2,226)
Totals	$1,404	$3,481	$10,489	($780)	$14,593

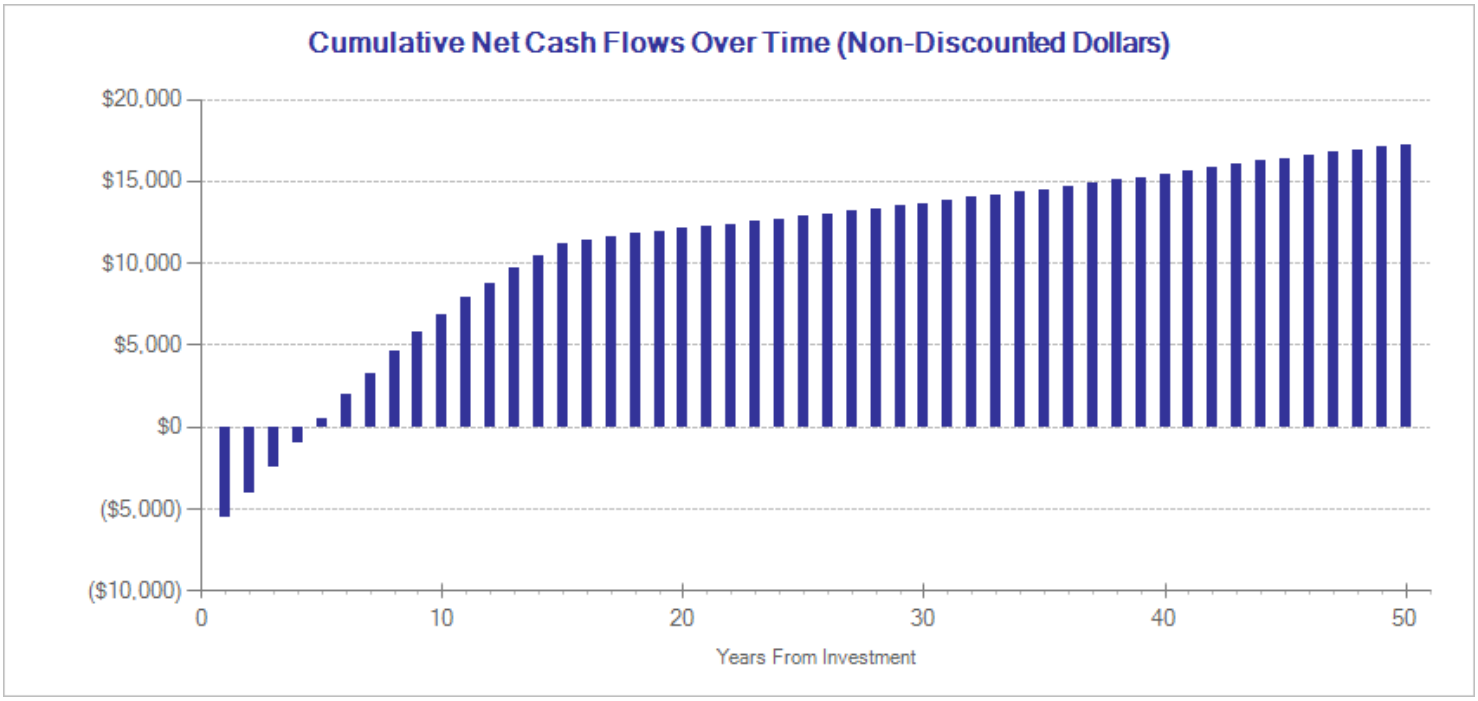
Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars
Program costs	$4,426	1	2012
Comparison costs	$0	1	2012

Summary statistics	
Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	($4,425)
Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

WSIPP estimate based on implementation costs of FFT and additional supervision costs.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our technical manual.



Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	Primary	4	-0.204	0.083	0.084	-0.088	0.083	17	-0.088	0.083	27

Coordination of Services

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: Coordination of Services (COS) provides an educational program to low-risk juvenile offenders and their parents. The goals of COS are to describe the consequences of continued delinquent behavior, stimulate goal setting, review the strengths of the youth and family, and explain what resources are available for helping to achieve a positive pro-social future for the youth.

Benefit-Cost Summary

Program benefits	
Participants	$1,460
Taxpayers	$1,684
Other	$2,978
Other indirect	$323
Total	$6,445
Costs	($403)
Benefits minus cost	$6,043

Summary statistics	
Benefit to cost ratio	$16.04
Benefits minus costs	$6,043
Probability of a positive net present value	78 %

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our technical manual.

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

Source of benefits	Benefits to: Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	$0	$875	$2,376	$436	$3,687
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	$1,483	$633	$734	$0	$2,849
Health care (educational attainment)	($23)	$176	($132)	$88	$110
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($201)	($201)
Totals	$1,460	$1,684	$2,978	$323	$6,445

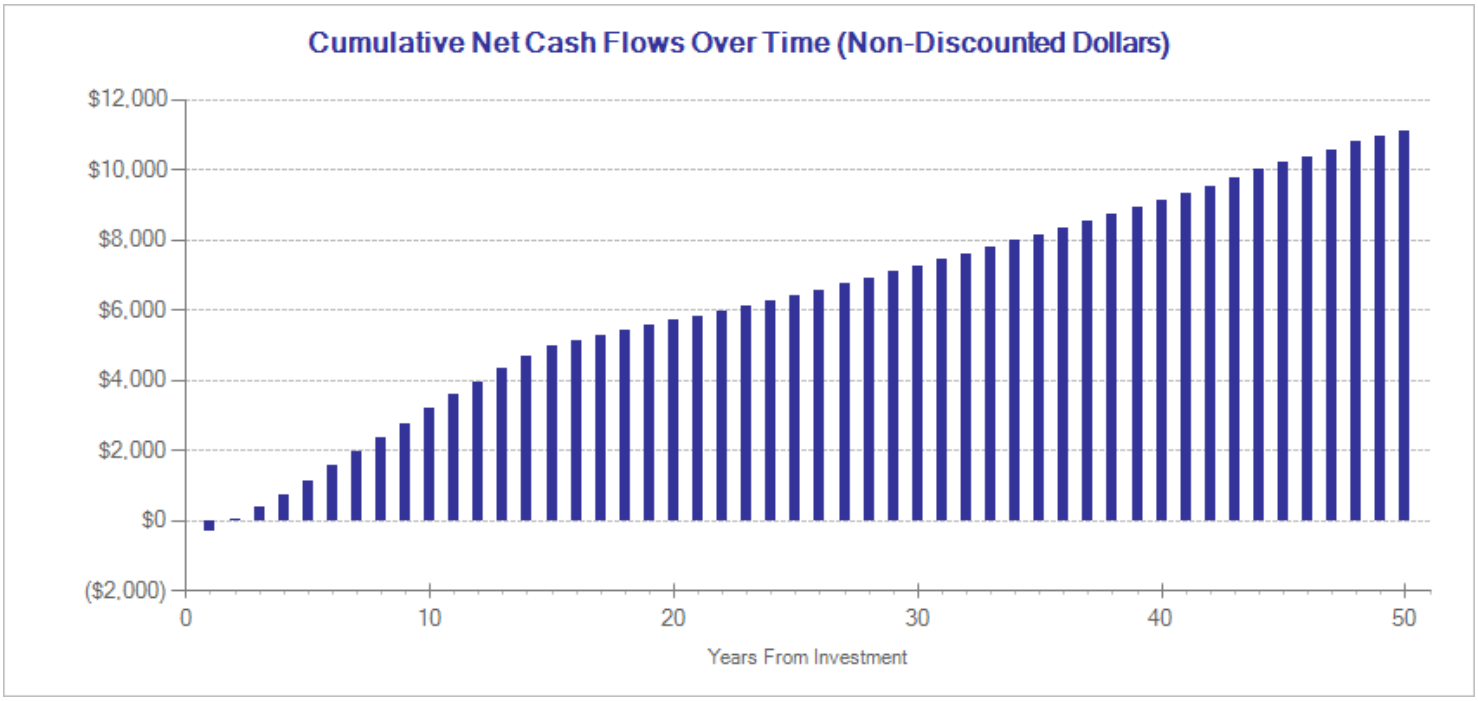
Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars
Program costs	$379	1	2008
Comparison costs	$0	0	2008

Summary statistics	
Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	($403)
Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

Barnoski, R. (2009, December). *Providing evidence-based programs with fidelity in Washington State juvenile courts: Cost analysis* (Document No. 09-12-1201). Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our technical manual.



Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	Primary	1	-0.508	0.171	0.565	-0.099	0.171	17	-0.099	0.171	27

Therapeutic communities for chemically dependent juvenile offenders

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated December 2012.

Program Description: Therapeutic communities are the most intensive form of substance abuse treatment. These residential living units are highly structured using a hierarchical model among peers within the community. Youth gain responsibility as they progress through the stages of treatment. Depending on the level of dependency and the program, therapeutic communities can range from 5 to 10 months.

Benefit-Cost Summary

Program benefits	
Participants	$935
Taxpayers	$2,326
Other	$7,192
Other indirect	($1,303)
Total	$9,150
Costs	($4,522)
Benefits minus cost	$4,628

Summary statistics	
Benefit to cost ratio	$2.03
Benefits minus costs	$4,628
Probability of a positive net present value	64 %

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our technical manual.

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

Source of benefits	Benefits to: Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	$0	$1,798	$6,813	$881	$9,492
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	$951	$406	$471	$0	$1,828
Health care (educational attainment)	($16)	$123	($92)	$60	$75
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($2,245)	($2,245)
Totals	$935	$2,326	$7,192	($1,303)	$9,150

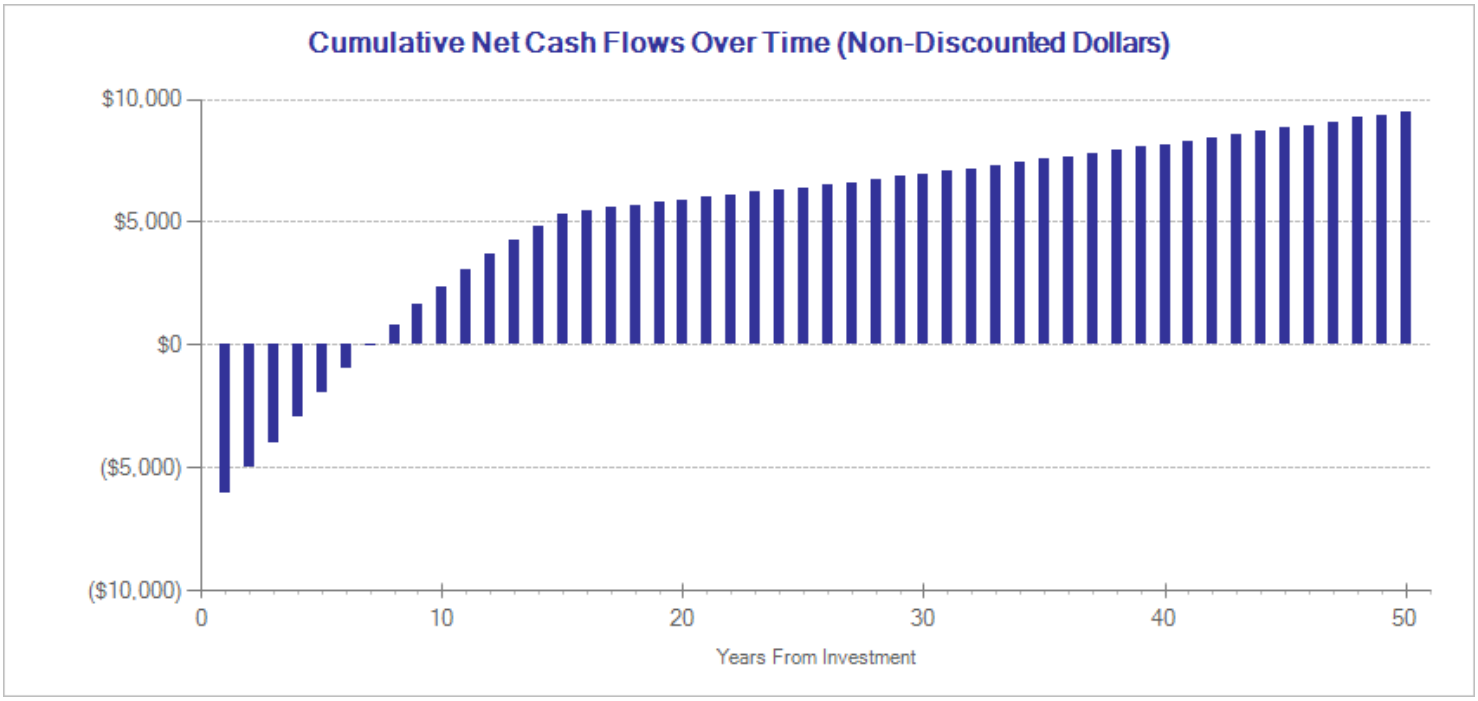
Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars
Program costs	$4,522	1	2012
Comparison costs	$0	1	2012

Summary statistics	
Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	($4,522)
Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

Estimate provided by the Washington State Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our technical manual.



Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	Primary	4	-0.113	0.075	0.131	-0.060	0.075	16	-0.060	0.075	26

Victim offender mediation

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: In this broad grouping of programs, the underlying characteristic is that the victim and the offender sit down together with a trained mediator in order to determine appropriate restitution for the harm done. The types of offenders, criminal justice setting, and degree of support to the victim and/or offender vary.

Benefit-Cost Summary

Program benefits	
Participants	$993
Taxpayers	$1,159
Other	$2,046
Other indirect	$73
Total	$4,271
Costs	($589)
Benefits minus cost	$3,682

Summary statistics	
Benefit to cost ratio	$7.26
Benefits minus costs	$3,682
Probability of a positive net present value	89 %

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our technical manual.

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

Source of benefits	Benefits to: Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	$0	$604	$1,640	$305	$2,550
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	$1,009	$430	$499	$0	$1,938
Health care (educational attainment)	($16)	$124	($93)	$62	$77
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($294)	($294)
Totals	$993	$1,159	$2,046	$73	$4,271

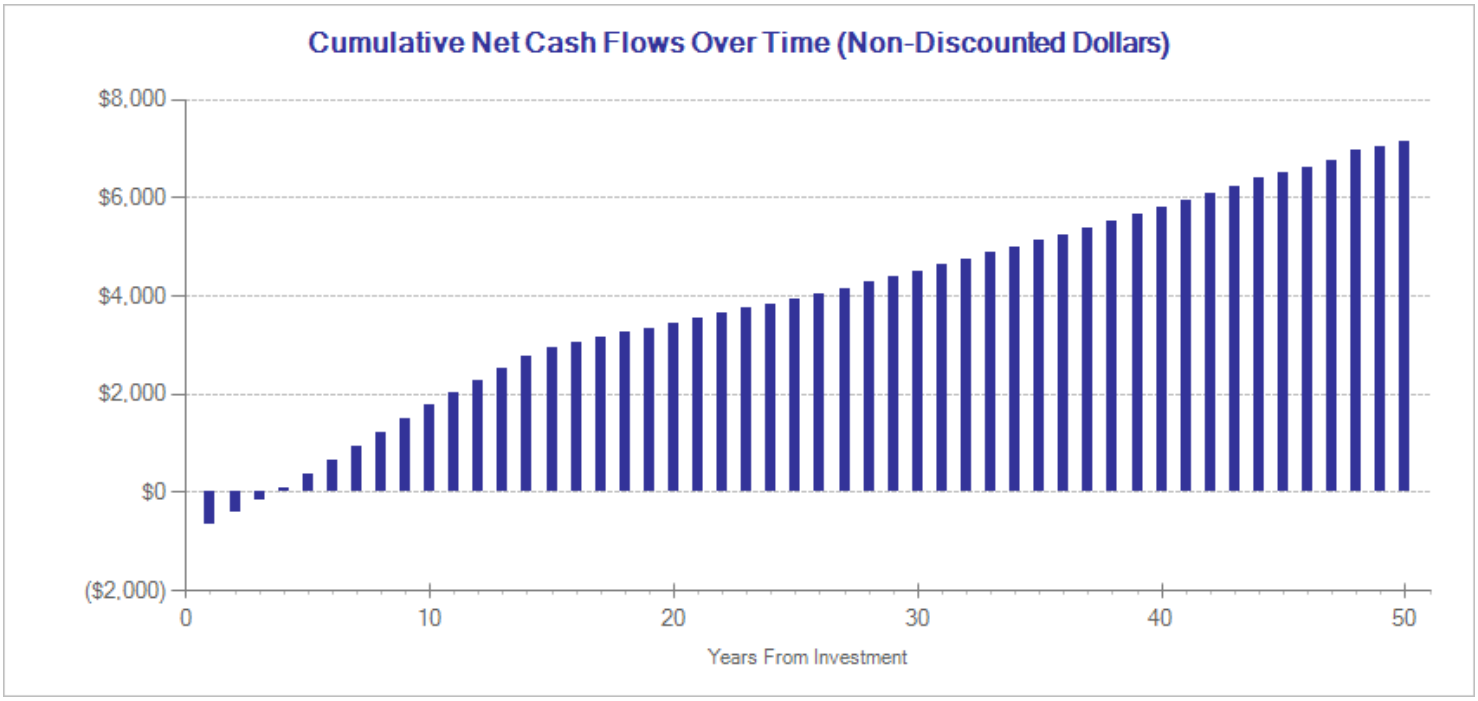
Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars
Program costs	$565	1	2010
Comparison costs	$0	1	2010

Summary statistics	
Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	($589)
Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

The Washington State Institute for Public Policy estimated the costs of victim offender mediation based on the literature reviewed. We also received a cost estimate from the victim offender mediation program in Clark County Washington. Our final cost estimate is the average of these two costs. The cost includes staff time, benefits, and volunteer time.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our technical manual.



Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	Primary	6	-0.088	0.058	0.128	-0.064	0.058	16	-0.064	0.058	26

Drug treatment for juvenile offenders

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated December 2012.

Program Description: This broad category includes a variety of substance abuse treatment modalities delivered to youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system. These modalities include therapeutic communities, residential treatment, cognitive behavioral therapy, and Multidimensional Family Therapy.

Benefit-Cost Summary

Program benefits	
Participants	$1,063
Taxpayers	$2,078
Other	$4,620
Other indirect	($1,045)
Total	$6,717
Costs	($3,704)
Benefits minus cost	$3,013

Summary statistics	
Benefit to cost ratio	$1.82
Benefits minus costs	$3,013
Probability of a positive net present value	73 %

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our technical manual.

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

Source of benefits	Benefits to: Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	$0	$1,478	$4,190	$737	$6,406
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	$1,081	$461	$533	$0	$2,075
Health care (educational attainment)	($18)	$138	($104)	$69	$86
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($1,850)	($1,850)
Totals	$1,063	$2,078	$4,620	($1,045)	$6,717

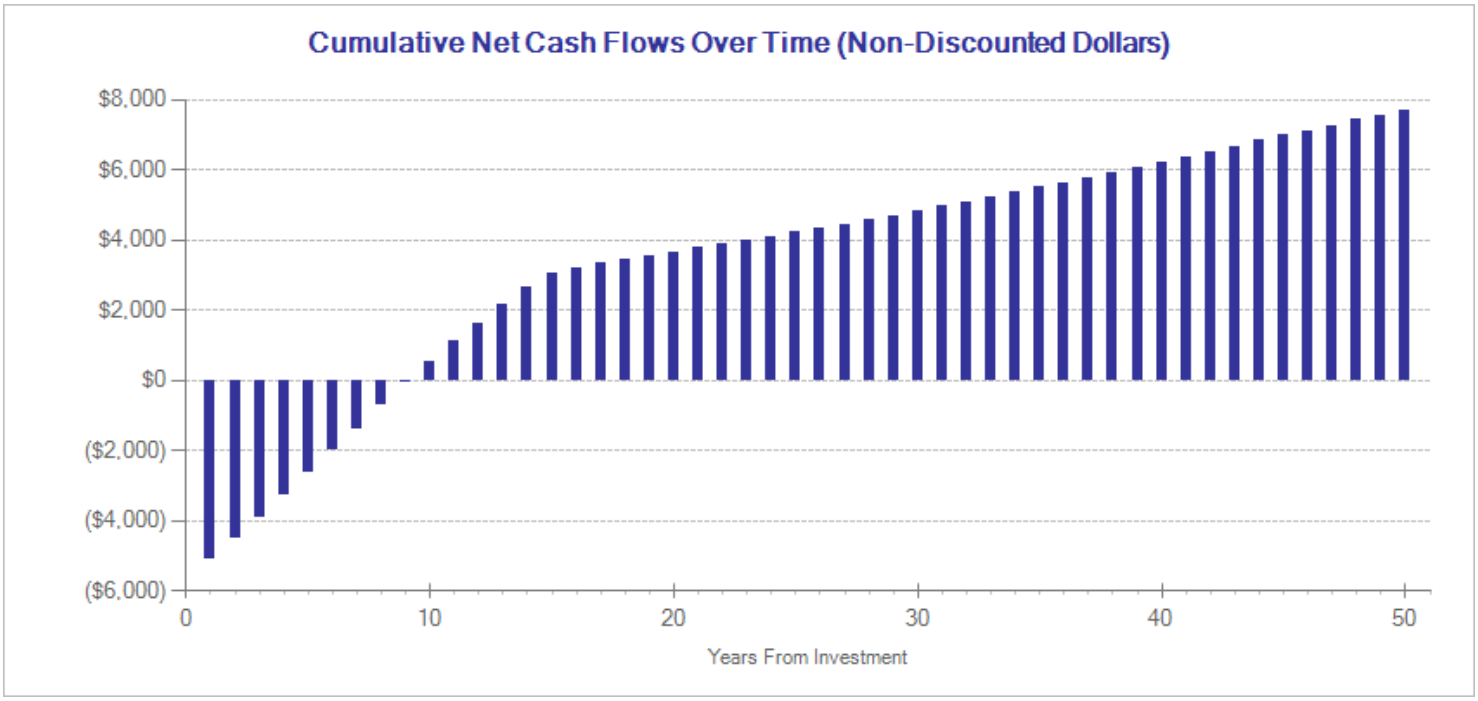
Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars
Program costs	$3,703	1	2012
Comparison costs	$0	1	2012

Summary statistics	
Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	($3,704)
Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

This cost estimate is weighted by the treatment types included in the meta-analysis. Treatment costs were provided by the Washington State Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our technical manual.



Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	Primary	10	-0.081	0.052	0.120	-0.070	0.052	16	-0.070	0.052	26

Other chemical dependency treatment for juveniles (non-therapeutic communities)

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated December 2012.

Program Description: This broad category includes a variety of substance abuse treatment modalities delivered to youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system. These modalities include residential treatment, cognitive behavioral therapy, and Multidimensional Family Therapy. Therapeutic communities were excluded from this meta-analysis.

Benefit-Cost Summary

Program benefits	
Participants	$736
Taxpayers	$1,382
Other	$3,040
Other indirect	($1,052)
Total	$4,105
Costs	($3,157)
Benefits minus cost	$948

Summary statistics	
Benefit to cost ratio	$1.30
Benefits minus costs	$948
Probability of a positive net present value	56 %

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our technical manual.

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

Source of benefits	Benefits to: Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	$0	$968	$2,740	$487	$4,195
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	$748	$319	$371	$0	$1,437
Health care (educational attainment)	($12)	$95	($71)	$47	$59
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($1,587)	($1,587)
Totals	$736	$1,382	$3,040	($1,052)	$4,105

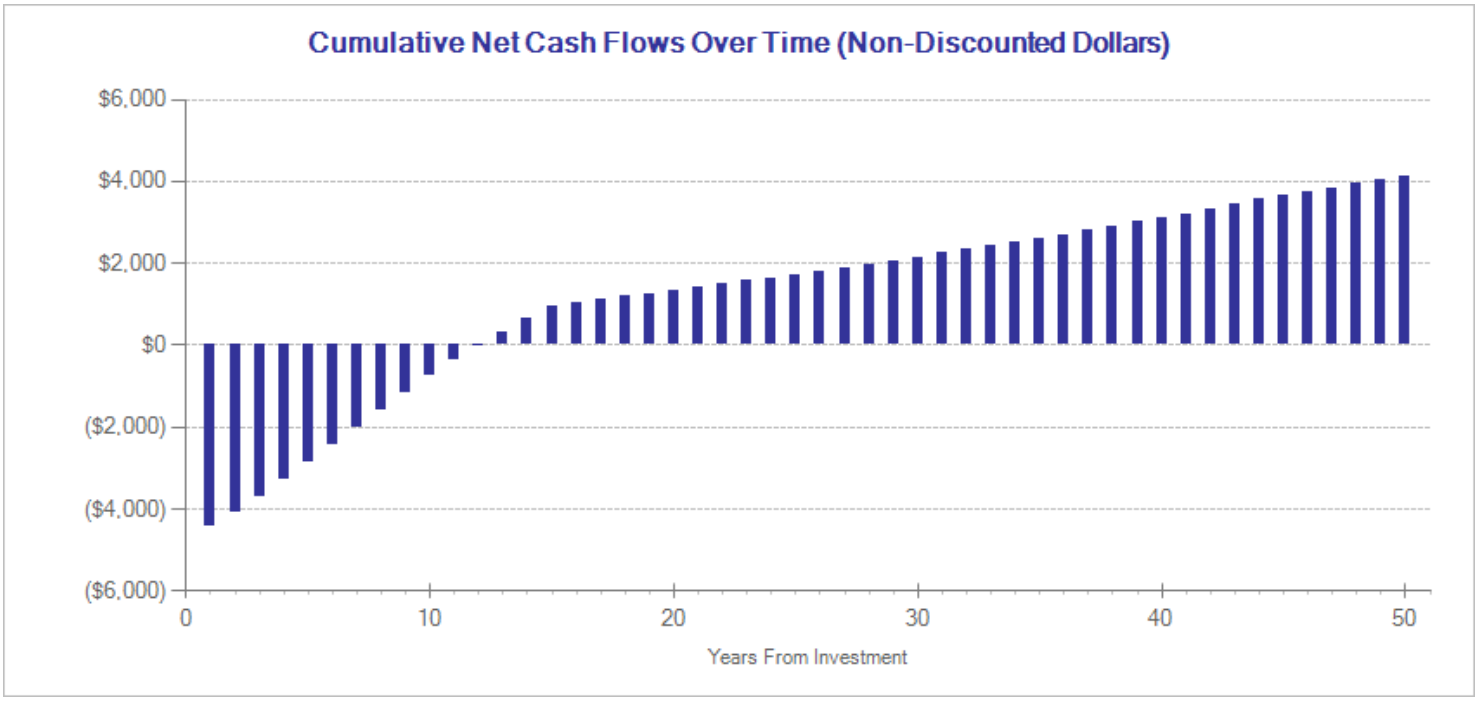
Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars
Program costs	$3,157	1	2012
Comparison costs	$0	1	2012

Summary statistics	
Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	($3,157)
Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

This cost estimate is weighted by the treatment types included in the meta-analysis. Treatment costs were provided by the Washington State Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our technical manual.



Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	Primary	6	-0.056	0.075	0.457	-0.046	0.075	16	-0.046	0.075	26

Scared Straight

Benefit-cost estimates updated October 2013. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: The underlying goal of the Scared Straight program is to deter juvenile offenders, or children at-risk of becoming delinquent, through organized visits to adult prisons. These meta-analytic results were last updated in 2006.

Benefit-Cost Summary

Program benefits	
Participants	($1,919)
Taxpayers	($3,259)
Other	($6,506)
Other indirect	($1,249)
Total	($12,932)
Costs	($66)
Benefits minus cost	($12,998)

Summary statistics	
Benefit to cost ratio	($195.93)
Benefits minus costs	($12,998)
Probability of a positive net present value	1 %

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2012). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our technical manual.

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

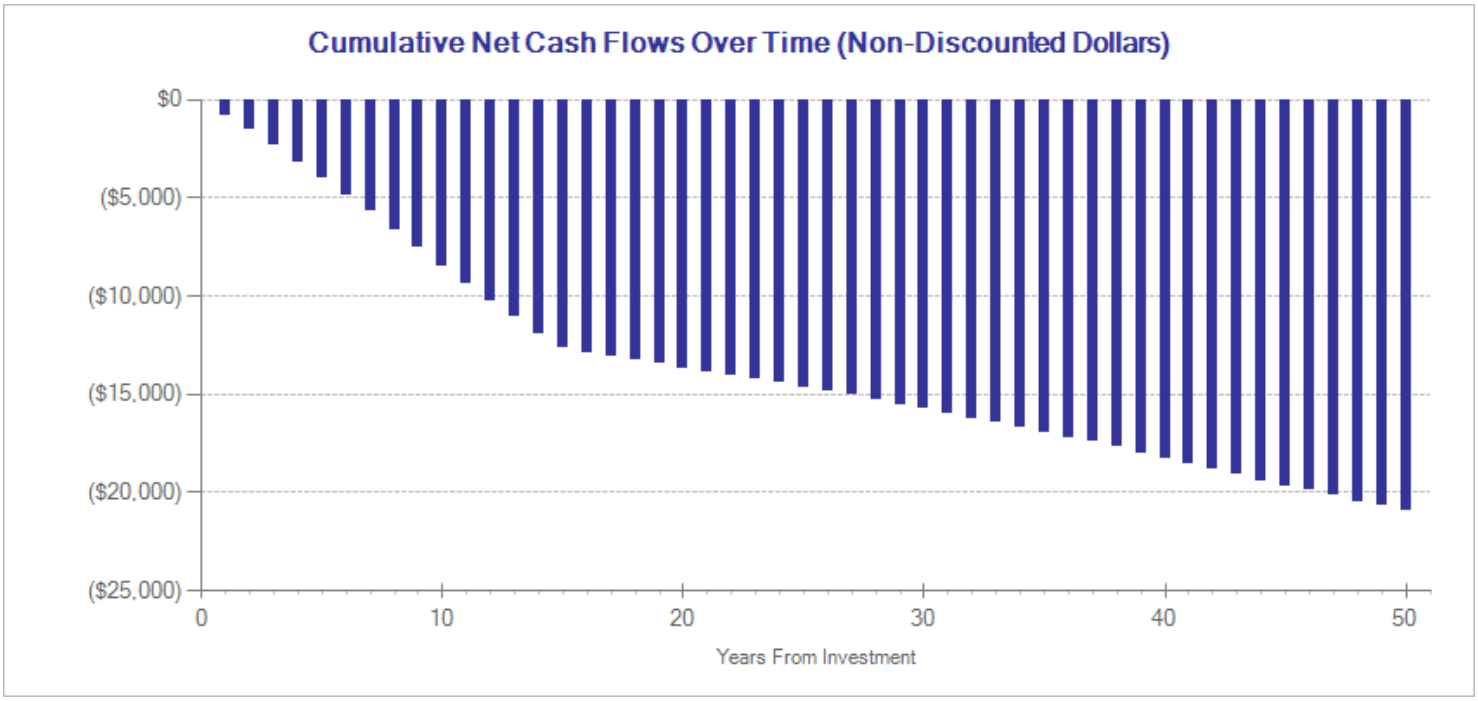
Source of benefits	Benefits to Participants	Taxpayers	Other	Other indirect	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	$0	($2,191)	($5,757)	($1,095)	($9,042)
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	($1,964)	($838)	($1,037)	$0	($3,838)
Health care (educational attainment)	$32	($249)	$188	($124)	($153)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$13	$18	$99	($29)	$101
Totals	($1,919)	($3,259)	($6,506)	($1,249)	($12,932)

Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars	Summary statistics	
Program costs	$50	1	1999	Present value of net program costs (in 2012 dollars)	($66)
Comparison costs	$0	1	1999	Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

Estimated by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our technical manual.



Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	Primary	10	0.145	0.072	0.044	0.129	0.072	16	0.129	0.072	26

Multisystemic Therapy for juvenile sex offenders

Literature review updated June 2013.

Program Description: Multisystemic Therapy for Youth with Problem Sexual Behaviors (MST–PSB) is an adaptation of MST for youth who have committed sexual offenses. MST–PSB addresses a youth's socialization processes and interpersonal transactions. Program staff work with the youth's family and others in the youth's community, such as peers, teachers, or probation officers.

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	Primary	3	-0.711	0.199	0.000	-0.256	0.199	16	-0.256	0.199	26

Dialectical Behavior Therapy

Literature review updated June 2013.

Program Description: Dialectical Behavior Therapy is a cognitive behavioral treatment for individuals with complex and difficult to treat mental disorders. DBT was originally developed by Marsha Linehan at the University of Washington to treat chronically suicidal individuals, but has been adapted for clients who have difficulty regulating their emotions. DBT focuses on the following four objectives: (1) enhancing youth behavioral skills in dealing with difficult situations, (2) motivating youth to change dysfunctional behaviors, (3) ensuring the new skills are used in daily institutional life, and (4) training and consultation to improve the counselor's skills. For this particular study, DBT was delivered to youth who were convicted of crimes and serving sentences at a state juvenile institution.

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	Primary	1	-0.347	0.225	0.122	-0.347	0.225	15	-0.347	0.225	25

Sex offender treatment (non-MST) for juvenile offenders

Literature review updated June 2013.

Program Description: Sex offender treatment for juvenile offenders includes individual or family therapies that follow cognitive behavioral strategies. Program components can also include relapse prevention, victim empathy, and education on human sexuality, healthy attitudes toward sex, and appropriate sexual roles.

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)			Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
			ES	SE	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	Primary	2	-0.118	0.386	0.760	-0.118	0.386	15	-0.118	0.386	25

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